

**U.S.S.N. 09/678,619**  
**Motsenbocker**  
**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

80N (C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyloxypolyethyleneoxypolypropyleneoxyethanol); and, the fragrance is from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %.

D1 In particular, these compositions contain a first solvent that is 2.0% methylal; a carrier solvent that is 84.0% Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates; a second solvent that is 8.0% n-propyl bromide; a surfactant that is 5.0% TRITON® X-100 (polyoxyethylene (10) isooctylphenyl ether); and, a fragrance that is 1.0%.

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**Please replace the paragraphs on page 4, lines 13-24, with the following paragraphs:**

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D2 In these compositions, the first solvent is from about 0.1% to about 50.0 weight % methylal; the carrier solvent is from about 10.0% to about 99.9 weight % water; the cleaner is from about 0% to about 20.0 weight % ethanol; the surfactant is from about 0% to about 20.0 weight % TRITON® X-100 (polyoxyethylene (10) isooctylphenyl ether); the coupling agent is from about 0% to about 20.0 weight % BUTYL CELLOSOLVE® (2-butoxyethanol); and, the fragrance is from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %.

In particular, these compositions contain a first solvent that is 11.9 weight % methylal; a carrier solvent that is 71.3 weight % water; a cleaner that is 0.8 weight % ethanol; a surfactant that is 2.7 weight % TRITON® X-100 (polyoxyethylene (10) isooctylphenyl ether); a coupling agent that is 11.9 weight % BUTYL CELLOSOLVE® (2-butoxyethanol); and, a fragrance that is 1.0 weight %.

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**Please replace the paragraphs on page 6, lines 3-12, with the following paragraphs:**

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D3 As used herein, Belmay Lemon (also known as Lift Off #2 lemon fragrance product No. 127738-0296) or Belmay Citrul means a citrus based fragrance that is commercially available (Belmay, Inc., 200 Corporate Boulevard South, Yonkers, N.Y. 10701).

As used herein, Calumet 400-500, < 1% means Light Hydrotreated

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D3 Petroleum Distillates (CAS number 64742-47-8) which is a high boiling (>200°C) solvent (chemical formula: C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>17</sub>) that is commercially available from Calumet Lubricants Company, (2780 Waterfront Pkwy E. Suite 200, Indianapolis, IN 46214, product code 0501-00) and is a non-VOC or an exempt VOC.

**Please replace the paragraph on page 7, line 6 to page 8, line 19, with the following paragraph:**

D4 As used herein, an exempt VOC or a non-VOC means those specific organic compounds that are not considered to be a VOC due to their negligible photochemical reactivity. Exempt VOCs and non-VOCs include but are not limited to: methane; ethane; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); methylal (1,1-dimethoxymethane or formaldehyde dimethyl acetal); 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); trifluoromethane (HFC-23); Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates (Calumet 400-500); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); 2-chloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); n-propyl bromide (NPB); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); 1-bromopropane; parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; acetone, perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene); 3,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca); 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb); 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee); difluoromethane (HFC-32); ethylfluoride (HFC-161); 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa); 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea); 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-

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D4 245eb); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea); 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea); 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc); chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ( $C_4F_9OCH_3$ ); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ( $(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$ ); 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane ( $C_4F_9OC_2H_5$ ); 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ( $(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$ ); methyl acetate and perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into classes:

- (i) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
- (ii) Cyclic, branched or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no saturations;
- (iii) Cyclic, branched or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
- (iv) Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

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**Please replace the paragraph on page 9, lines 29-31, with the following paragraph:**

D5 As used herein, TRITON<sup>®</sup> means a registered trademark to Union Carbide Corp. for surfactants.

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**Please replace the paragraph on page 21, lines 23-30, with the following paragraph:**

D6 In an embodiment, the carrier solvent is an exempt VOC or non-VOC which belongs to the chemical family known as "petroleum hydrocarbon distillate" and has the chemical name of "Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates." Calumet 400-500 is the tradename for this class of petroleum

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D6  
distillates as sold by Calumet Lubricants. Compositions containing from about 10.0% to about 99.9% Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates are useful for removing adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates.

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**Please replace the paragraph on page 24, line 4 to page 24, line 30, with the following paragraph:**

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D7  
Surfactants can be added to the compositions to assist in the release of adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates by suspension and emulsification. Non-ionic surfactants are a class of surfactants that have non-ionic but polar head group (hydrophilic) and a non-polar hydrocarbon tail (hydrophobic). These head groups are usually based on a polyoxyethylene chain. An example is polyethyleneglycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenyl]ether (also known as t-octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol) which is commercially available under the name of TRITON® X-100 (polyoxy-ethylene (10) isooctylphenyl ether). Other suitable non-ionic surfactants for use in these compositions include but are not limited to: polyoxyethylene ethers such as TRITON® XL-80N (C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyloxypolyethylene-oxypolypropylene-oxy-ethanol), TRITON® B (benzyltrimethylammonium hydroxide), TRITON® N-101 (polyoxyethylene branched nonylphenyl ether) and TRITON® N-101, reduced (polyoxyethylene (10) isooctylphenyl ether); TRITON® X-100 (polyoxyethylene (10) isooctylphenyl ether) and TRITON® X-100, reduced (polyoxyethylene (10) isooctylcyclohexyl ether); TRITON® X-114 (polyoxyethylene (8) isooctylphenyl ether) and TRITON® X-114], reduced (polyoxyethylene (8) isooctylcyclohexyl ether); TRITON® X-405 (polyoxyethylene (40) isooctylphenyl ether) and TRITON® X-405, reduced (polyoxyethylene (40) isooctylcyclohexyl ether); sorbitan esters such as sorbitan monolaurate (SPAN® 20); sorbitan monooleate (SPAN® 80); sorbitan palmitate (SPAN® 40); sorbitan monostearate SPAN® 60; sorbitan sesquitolate SPAN® 83, sorbitan trioleate SPAN® 85, also included are polyoxyethylene oleic acid ester derivatives, polyoxyethylene lauryl amine derivatives, polyoxyethylene stearyl amine derivatives, polyoxyethylene oleyl

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D7 amine derivatives, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil derivatives, polyoxyethylene bis phenol ether derivatives, polyoxyethylene glycols, sorbitan fatty acid ester derivatives, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester derivatives and polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene derivatives and others. Compositions containing from about 0% to about 20.0 weight % TRITON® X-100 (polyoxy-ethylene (10) isooctylphenyl ether) are useful for removing adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates.

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**Please replace the paragraphs on page 25, lines 1-18 with the following paragraphs:**

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D8 Coupling is a method of compatibilizing a multiphase system that results in an increase in the degree of homogeneity of the system (J. Culver, "Selecting Coupling Agents for Multiphase Models," Modern Paint and Coatings, October, 1980, p.102). Glycol ethers are strong couplers, have inherent cleaning power and work in combination with surfactants to pull oil and water soluble adherent deposits from the surface or substrate. Glycol ethers also couple oil soluble deposits with water and, together with the surfactant, keep the dirt suspended in the solution to prevent it from being re-deposited on the cleaned surface or substrate. Examples of coupling agents include but are not limited to: BUTYL CELLOSOLVE® or DOWANOL® EB (2-butoxyethanol or ethylene glycol monobutyl ether), DOWANOL® PnB (propylene glycol n-butyl ether), DOWANOL® DPM (dipropylene glycol methyl ether), DOWANOL® PnB (propylene glycol n-butyl ether), DOWANOL® PM (propylene glycol methyl ether), DOWANOL® DB (diethylene glycol monobutyl ether), DOWANOL® DPnB (dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether), DOWANOL® DPB (dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether).

In an embodiment, BUTYL CELLOSOLVE® (2-butoxyethanol) or DOWANOL® EB, acts to emulsify water containing compositions and is particularly useful for removing printing inks. Compositions containing from about 0% to about 20.0 weight % BUTYL CELLOSOLVE® (2-butoxyethanol) are

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D8 useful for removing adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates.

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**Please replace the paragraphs on page 25, line 20 to page 26, line 24 with the following paragraphs:**

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D9 A fragrance may be used in the compositions to make the solutions more appealing to consumers. There are many common fragrance chemicals used in commercially available laundry products and cleaners to mask odors. These fragrances include but are not limited to: alpha terpineol, agrumen aldehyde light-4, allyl cyclohexane proprionate, alpha pinene, amyl cinnamic aldehyde, amyl salicylate, Belmay Lemon, Belmay Citrus, benzoin resinoid 80% in DEP, benzyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, benzyl salicylate, beta pinene, cedarleaf, cedarwood terpenes, cinnamic alcohol, cis-3-hexenyl tiglate, citral, citrathal, citronella, citronellol, civet artificial, clary sage-western, clove stem oil, coumarin, decyl aldehyde, diethylphthalate, dihydro myrcenol, dipropylene glycol, dodecalactone, ethylene brassylate, eucalyptol, eucalyptus, eugenol, fixateur 505, frutene, galaxolide 50%, galbanum 50%, geraniol, geranium bourbon oil, geranyl nitrile, hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, hydroxycitronellal, indol, intreleven aldehyde, ionone gamma methyl, ionone methyl, iso bornyl acetate, iso cyclo citral, iso eugenol, labdanum resin, laevo menthone, lanandin, lavender, lavol, lemon cold pressed, lemongrass, d-limonene, linalool, linalyl acetate, LRG 201, methyl beta naphthyl ketone, methyl cedrylone, methyl nonyl acetaldehyde, methyl dihydro jasmonate, methyl salicylate, moskene, musk xylol, myrcenyl acetate crude, nerol, nonalactone, oakmoss 25%, octyl aldehyde, olibanum resinoid 80%, opoponax oleo resin 70%, orange oil cold pressed, orange phase oil, orange terpenes, para hydroxy phenyl butanone, para tertiary buninal, patchouli, peppermint RP, peru balsam, petitgrain, phenyl ethyl alcohol, pine oil steam distilled, rose otto synthetic, rosemary, spearmint natural, spruce, terpineol, terpinolene, terpinolene, 4-tertiary butyl cyclohexyl acetate, tetra butyl cyclohexyl acetate, tetra hydro linalool, tonalid, thyme white oil, trichloromethyl phenyl carbinyol acetate, vanillin, vertivert, vertivert acetate,

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ylang ylang and others.

D9 In an embodiment, the fragrance is Belmay Lemon or Belmay Citrus. Belmay Lemon or Belmay Citrus provides a pleasant fragrance to the compositions and is commercially available. Compositions containing from about 0% to about 20.0 weight % Belmay Lemon or Belmay Citrus are useful in compositions for removing adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates.

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**Please replace the paragraphs on page 26, line 30 to page 27, line 17 with the following paragraphs:**

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D10 Cellulose and fumed silica make excellent thickeners for these compositions. For example, METHOCEL<sup>®</sup> J12-MS (cellulose ethers), commercially available from Dow Chemical Co., is a water-soluble polymer derived from cellulose. This natural polymer is often used to thicken water based formulations, for example water based paints and cleaners. Many different grades of cellulose are commercially available (pure to technical grades) and are used depending upon their application. Fumed silica (a form of silicon dioxide) can be used either as a hydrophilic or a hydrophobic thickener and are used in many liquid systems for their viscosity control, anti-sag and anti-settling behavior. In non-polar to semi-polar systems, hydrophilic AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> 130, 200, 300, 380 (hydrophilic fumed silica with a specific surface area of 130, 200, 300 and 380 m<sup>2</sup>/g, respectively) grades are used whereas in semi-polar to polar systems, hydrophobic AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> R972 and R974 (hydrophobic fumed silica treated with DDS (dimethyldichlorosilane) with a specific surface area of 130 and 200 m<sup>2</sup>/g, respectively), AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> R812S (hydrophobic fumed silica aftertreated with HMDS based on AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> 300), AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> R202 (hydrophobic fumed silica aftertreated with polydimethylsiloxane) and AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> R805 (fumed silica aftertreated with octylsilane based on AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> 200) are used.

In an embodiment, AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> 130 (hydrophilic fumed silica with a specific surface area of 130 m<sup>2</sup>/g) is used as a thickener. In other embodiments, AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> 200, 300, 380 (hydrophilic fumed silica with a specific surface area

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D10  
of 130, 200, 300 and 380 m<sup>2</sup>/g, respectively), R972, R974 (hydrophobic fumed silica treated with DDS (dimethyldichlorosilane) with a specific surface area of 130 and 200 m<sup>2</sup>/g, respectively), R812S (hydrophobic fumed silica aftertreated with HMDS based on AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> 300), R202 (hydrophobic fumed silica aftertreated with polydimethylsiloxane) or R805 (fumed silica aftertreated with octylsilane based on AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> 200) are used as thickeners. These thickeners are commercially available from Degussa-Huls. Compositions containing from about 0% to about 20.0 weight % AEROSIL<sup>®</sup> 130 (hydrophilic fumed silica with a specific surface area of 130 m<sup>2</sup>/g)) are useful for removing adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates.

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**Please replace the paragraph on page 30, line 28 to page 31, line 2 with the following paragraph:**

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D11  
As is shown in the Examples, compositions A-P were tested for their ability to remove adherent deposits such as gum, crayon, markers and stickers from various surfaces and substrates such as polystyrene plastic, STYROFOAM<sup>®</sup> (polystyrene plastic), carpet and wallpaper. Compositions A to P were judged to be good at removing all of these deposits from these surfaces and substrates.

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**Please replace the paragraph on page 32, lines 11-14 with the following paragraph:**

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D12  
It should be noted that polystyrene plastics, including PLEXIGLAS<sup>®</sup> (acrylic plastic sheet) and polystyrene, are not fogged or dissolved by the compositions disclosed herein. Therefore, the use of these compositions for cleaning polystyrene surfaces is recommended.

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**Please replace the paragraphs on page 32, line 28 to page 33, line 25 with the following paragraphs:**

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D13  
MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF<sup>®</sup> #1 (food, beverage, protein stain remover), is formulated to work on water or protein based stains such as: coffee, tea, juice, KOOL-AID<sup>®</sup>, blood, soda, pet stains, grass and red wine, on surfaces and substrates such as: carpets, fabrics, clothes, tile, furniture, vinyl, cars, and wall

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coverings;

MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF® #2 (adhesive, oily foods and grease stain remover), was made to remove petroleum and natural oil stains such as: lipstick, crayons, chewing gum, candle wax, tape, sap, price stickers, salad dressings, olive oil and tar, on surfaces and substrates such as: wallpaper, vinyl, hardwood floors, counters, carpet, tools and clothes;

MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF® #3 (pen, ink and marker and graffiti remover), was created to remove stains such as: pen, inks, marker, dyes, stamp pad, nail polish and correction fluid, on surfaces and substrates such as: clothes, vinyl, carpets, fabrics, formica, tile and wall coverings.

D/3 The compositions and methods described herein can be used in combination with paint removers including but not limited to:

MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF® #4 (spray paint graffiti remover) and #5 (latex base paint remover) and others;

MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF® #4 (spray paint graffiti remover) is designed to remove stains such as: aerosol paint, emanel, semi-gloss, oil lacquers, high gloss, acrylic, primers, urethane enamels, sealer and stains, on surfaces and substrates such as: road signs, brick, PLEXIGLAS® (acrylic plastic sheet) and vinyl;

MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF® #5 (latex base paint remover) is designed to remove stains such as: latex low, semi-gloss and high gloss paints, latex spray paint, latex stains, wood stains, latex base sealer, paint over spray, on surfaces and substrates such as: carpet, furniture, clothes, concrete and tile.

Thus, the above MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF® #1-5 (removers) are stain specific. That is, they are specifically formulated to remove the specific types of stains indicated above. Similarly, the compositions provided herein are stain specific, and are formulated to remove the specific types of stains disclosed herein.

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**Please replace the paragraph on page 34, lines 3-20 with the following paragraph:**

D14  
The compositions disclosed herein can be used in combination with any commercially available or homemade cleaning products, to release adherent deposits composed of complex stains (complex adherent deposits). For example, mayonnaise, lipstick and crayons leave complex stains (complex adherent deposits) because they contain mixtures of different classes of chemicals. Mayonnaise is composed of water, protein and natural oils (vinegar, egg yolks and olive oil). Optimal cleaning performance is achieved by combination of the compositions disclosed herein and a cleaner designed to dissolve water and protein stains, such as MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF® #1 (food, beverage, protein stain remover) and others. Lipstick and crayons are composed of paraffin and various dyes. Optimal cleaning performance is achieved by applying a combination of the compositions disclosed herein and a cleaner designed to dissolve inks and dyes such as MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF® #3 (pen, ink and marker and graffiti remover) and others. Thus, the compositions and methods disclosed herein can be used alone or in combination with other stain and spot removers, in particular MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF® #1 (food, beverage, protein stain remover) or #3 (pen, ink and marker and graffiti remover), to release many different and difficult adherent deposits from various surfaces and substrates.

**Please replace the paragraph on page 35, lines 2-5 with the following paragraph:**

D15  
In particular, the first low VOC compositions for use in these methods are those provided herein. Second compositions for use in these methods include MOTSENBOCKER'S LIFT OFF® #1 (food, beverage, protein stain remover) or #3 (pen, ink and marker and graffiti remover).

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Please replace the table "EXAMPLES A to H" on page 36, line 20 to page 37, line 3 with the following table:

EXAMPLES A to H

D16

Reagent	A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	F*	G*	H*
Calumet 400-500	89.0	87.0	91.0	89.0	92.0	85.0	83.0	84.0
Methylal	2.0	2.0	0	0	6.2	6.2	6.2	2.0
Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0
Belmay Citrus	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TRITON® X-100	0	2.0	0	2.0	0	0	2.0	5.0
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUTYL CELLOSOLVE®	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n-Propyl Bromide	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0	7.0	7.0	8.0

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Please replace the table "Examples I to P" on page 37, lines 5-20 with the following table:

EXAMPLES I TO P

D17

Reagent	I*	J*	K*	L*	M*	N*	O*	P*
Calumet 400-500	91.0	95.7	91.0	84.0	30.0	0	0	0
Methylal	0	3.0	6.2	10.0	10.0	19.0	11.9	12.4
Ethanol	0	0.3	0.8	5.0	10.0	1.9	1.2	1.2
Belmay Citrus	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TRITON® X-100	5.0	0	1.0	0	10.0	2.9	2.7	12.4
Water	0	0	0	0	29.0	75.2	71.3	60.7
BUTYL CELLOSOLVE®	0	0	0	0	10.0	0	11.9	12.4
n-Propyl Bromide	3.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0	0	0

\* Values are given as weight %.

Please replace the paragraph on page 37, line 21 to page 38, line 2 with the following paragraph:

D18

Compositions A to P show a range of possible combinations of first solvents, carrier solvents and additives that are useful for the release of adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates. Compositions A to L are based on the use of Calumet 400-500, also known as Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, as the carrier solvent whereas compositions N-H use water. Example M contains a mixture of petroleum and water as the carrier solvents. To these carrier solvents, additives such as ethanol, Belmay Lemon or Belmay Citrus, TRITON® X-100 (polyoxyethylene (10) isooctylphenyl ether), BUTYL CELLOSOLVE® (2-butoxyethanol) and n-propyl bromide are optionally added for optimal adherent deposit removal performance and consumer appeal. These compositions can or have been tested for their ability to remove adherent

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D18 deposits from surfaces and substrates. All compositions tested were found to be effective at removing adherent deposits.

**Please replace the paragraphs on page 38, lines 5-15 with the following paragraphs:**

In Example E, the first solvent is 6.2% methylal, the carrier solvent is 92.0% Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, the cleaner is 0.8% ethanol and the fragrance is 1.0% Belmay Citrus.

D19 In Example H, the first solvent is 2.0% methylal, the carrier solvent is 84.0% Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, the second solvent is 8.0% n-propyl bromide, the surfactant is 5.0% TRITON® X-100 (polyoxy-ethylene (10) isooctylphenyl ether) and the fragrance is 1.0% Belmay Citrus.

In Example O, the first solvent is 11.9% methylal, the carrier solvent is 71.3% water, the cleaner is 0.8% ethanol, the surfactant is 2.7% TRITON® X-100 (polyoxyethylene (10) isooctylphenyl ether), the coupling agent is 11.9% BUTYL CELLOSOLVE® (2-butoxyethanol) and the fragrance is 1.0% Belmay Citrus.

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please cancel claims 36, 39 and 40 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please amend claim 2, 26-35, 49, 53, 54, 55 and 58 to read as follows:

D20 2. (Amended) The composition of claim 1, wherein said first solvent is from about 0.1% to about 50.0 weight %; and said carrier solvent is from about 50.0% to about 99.9 weight %.

26. (Amended) The composition of claim 1, wherein said composition contains less than or equal to 50 weight % of said carrier solvent that is Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates.

D21 27. (Amended) The composition of claim 1, wherein said composition contains less than or equal to 40 weight % of said carrier solvent that is Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates.

28. (Amended) The composition of claim 1, wherein said composition